

Hawaiian Gazette

SEMI-WEEKLY.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1894.

The natives of Kaunakapili are praying for the restoration of the ex-queen. If her restoration to a state of grace be intended, this is altogether as it should be.

The 17th of January is the anniversary of the best and brightest day which has ever dawned on Hawaii. Let it be made a national holiday and celebrated worthily.

We congratulate Minister Damon and the Finance office on the issue of a new edition of a digest of the Hawaiian tariff, and harbor and custom laws and regulations. The first edition appeared ten or twelve years ago, and of course has been for some time out of date. The little book also includes the reciprocity treaty with the United States, and Consular forms, as well as other useful matter. The work of comparison and revision has been done by Jno. A. Hassinger and Thos. G. Thrum.

The Bureau of American Republics, Washington, D. C., has issued a monograph on coffee in America, which contains much valuable information concerning the methods of production and facilities for the successful cultivation of the berry in Mexico, the Central and South American States, and in the West Indies. Coffee culture in Hawaii also comes in for a couple of paragraphs. The pamphlet will be of interest to coffee planters in this country. It holds out encouraging prospects as to the continuance of a good price for several years to come. An interesting fact noted is that the single state of Brazil produces more than half the world's supply. Almost all the coffee sold in the United States as Java and Mocha, is grown in Brazil, and the claim is made for this coffee that its quality is not surpassed by that of any other.

SEDITIONOUS MUSIC.

The suggestion is made that it is about time to stop the playing of seditious music by the members of the National Band. No doubt it is true that the Band is a nucleus of political discontent, and that the adherents of Mrs. Dominis never feel so sad or so mad as when they hear the strains of the Liliuokalani March, and are reminded thereby that the good old days of royal junketing are gone for ever. But this is no reason for attempting to check and confine the seditious breath which is blown into the horns and trombones. It is better there than bottled up inside, and if music has any charms to soothe the royalist melancholy, why, in common humanity, let music sound.

A PRECEDENT.

This morning's ADVERTISER contains a translation of an alleged cipher dispatch from Charles X. of France to the then French Minister. Our readers will possibly be disposed to doubt the authenticity of this dispatch. But why should they? It is no more than a precedent for a diplomatic transaction of which all of us have been witnesses. If there are fools in America, may there not have been fools in France? It would be most unjust, most unpatriotic, to deny it. There is one feature of this matter which is worth noticing. Charles X. was dethroned very soon after the date of this alleged piece of diplomacy. His case then should furnish a warning, not an example, and his imitators in the United States should take heed lest, following in his footsteps, they share his political fate.

THE CROWN LANDS.

The Provisional Government is anxious to undertake a comprehensive

reform of the land system of the country, with a view to opening up the rich tracts of the crown lands to settlement. The subject has received much careful attention, and features of the New Zealand land laws, which are very favorable to the development of a class of small landholders, would probably be adopted. The intention has been to enable bona fide settlers to obtain land in small quantities at a practically nominal rate.

This great and much-needed reform has been postponed by the political agitation of the past month, which has driven everything less pressing out of people's heads. This is only one of many instances of the damaging results which flow from the misguided zeal and unregulated folly of Mrs. Dominis' adherents. While their conduct cannot possibly result in any advantage to themselves or the country, it can and does produce the greatest injury. In this matter as usual the natives stand in their own light and are their own worst enemies. The most disastrous thing which could possibly happen to them would be the realization of their impossible dream, the restoration of Mrs. Dominis. The Hawaiians will be the first beneficiaries of the popular and enlightened land policy of the Government. Every native who has any industry and capacity in him, will have an opportunity to get a holding and home of his own. There is more land than enough for all who can make an intelligent use of it. Whether the Hawaiians ever get any of it, depends solely on themselves. If they cease to listen to the machinations of interested and unprincipled men of both races, they will acquire a new interest in the soil. If they persist in their present courses all they will get will be the share which usually falls to the blind leaders of the blind—the ditch.

THE O. R. & L. CO.

The report which was presented to the special meeting of the stockholders of the Oahu Railway and Land Company has been published. It contains an exhaustive review of the three years which have elapsed since the road was started, and the showing made, considering the hard times, is both creditable and encouraging. An enterprise like this must in the nature of the case, look largely to the future for its profits. It must create the trade by which it is to live. Population follows the railroad and business follows population.

The accounts rendered in this special report show that the railroad just about pays its running expenses and the interest on its bonds. The rate of interest, as always in Hawaii, is high, so that it is a remarkably good exhibit for an infant industry. The hard times have naturally reacted unfavorably upon the receipts of the railway. The passenger traffic, which yielded about ten thousand dollars for the last quarter of 1891, declined steadily from that time until the month after the revolution, when it began to revive again, reaching \$2,790.15 for the month of October, 1893. The depression caused by the McKinley bill is easily traced here, and also the slow revival of business during the year just past.

The statement of assets and liabilities makes these just about balance, taking cost as the basis for the first. But the appreciation in value of the land and other property arising from the application of improvements promising large prospective returns, is so great that the manager estimates that they are equal to the whole face value of the stock issued. If this estimate is reliable, and it seems to be conservative, it is extremely encouraging.

Plans have been made and a contract let for the extension of the road to Waianae, Waialua and Kahuku, a distance of fifty-four miles, and it is believed that such an extension will cause an increase in the earnings more than proportional to the additional outlay. If the bonds are placed, the work will be

commenced immediately, and the benefits of it will be felt in a general revival of trade.

Altogether, we rejoice to note that the prospects of the Oahu Railway & Land Co. are very favorable, and that this great enterprise, begun in the face of so much discouragement, and carried to completion in spite of so many obstacles, has a future before it which will crown with success the labor of these many years.

TWENTY YEARS OF HAWAIIAN HISTORY.

Prof. Alexander contributed to Mr. Blount's report a brief historical sketch of the twenty years preceding the revolution. It is necessarily very concise, but covers the main points. So far as we are aware, there is no other account of these years which can enter into competition with this. The school history, which Mr. Alexander himself wrote, was prepared on behalf of the Government for use in the schools, and in the nature of the case it could only touch very lightly on matters of a political nature affecting the reputation of persons then ruling. Moreover, its narrative of the events of Kalakaua's reign was not intended to be more than an appendix, barely enumerating the principal occurrences.

Prof. Alexander is recognized as the leading authority on Hawaiian history. He has made a thorough study of the subject and has his facts at his fingers' ends. This narrative will be highly prized. It will bring back to the minds of many, events, the details of which had already begun to fade from the memory; events, too, which should not be forgotten in times like these.

We take great pleasure in presenting to our patrons this morning a first installment of this invaluable narrative. It will be followed from day to day by others until our readers have the whole of a paper which is now made public for the first time.

CELEBRATE THE DAY.

The celebration of the 17th has been objected to on the ground that it will interfere with the work on the plantations. No doubt it will, and no doubt that three holidays in three weeks are one more, at any rate, than the planters would choose. But circumstances stronger than any individual plan or will have made the 17th of January the greatest day in Hawaiian history, the one of all most fit to be marked by every manifestation of joy. We believe the planters recognize these facts as well as others, and that while they have more to lose than any other class by dropping a day in the midst of the busiest season, they will be as forward as any other to join in a suitable celebration of the great holiday.

The setting apart of this day has been objected to also because we are not "out of the woods" yet. We are unable to discover any force in this objection. No people which does not rest in a slavish quiescence, is ever out of the woods. Every year brings its new problems, its new dangers, some of them bold enough to imperil all the accumulated stores of civilization. The gains of 1776 are not finally secured, for free institutions are still on trial in the United States. We cannot sleep over our treasures. Yet they are not the less ours because they must be guarded. The 17th of January is not less glorious or less fit to be celebrated because its gains may be forfeited by cowardice and irresolution, or taken away by an act of insolent oppression.

Let us then celebrate the 17th of January because it has made us free. If the United States shall ever choose to strip us of this freedom, let the shame and obloquy of it fall upon them.

EMIGRATION FROM HONGKONG.

But little is known in Honolulu upon the subject of British regulation of emigration from the port of Hongkong. In reality the matter of emigration from that port is sub-

ject to very minute regulation, so that the little scheme of Percy Gardiner, exposed in these columns on Monday, would have been hampered by something besides Hawaiian law.

In the first place ships intending to take Chinese emigrants are required to give notice to the authorities with a full specification of all particulars in regard to place of destination, terms of contract and so forth. They are required to procure a special license, and cannot clear without it. The shipmaster must give a bond conditioned upon the faithful performance of everything required by the law. General licenses are only issued for vessels carrying laborers not under contract.

The ships must be provided with hospital accommodations and a medical inspector. They must allow space sufficient for the health and comfort of each passenger. The quantity and kind of food to be furnished is fixed by rules of the Emigration Bureau, and in general, everything which concerns the health, comfort and proper treatment of the emigrants is made the subject of minute regulation.

No one is permitted to engage in the business of a passenger broker, or of one who procures emigrants, and receives passage money, without obtaining a license, and giving a \$5000 bond. It is not probable that Gardiner was able to comply with these conditions.

The regulations thus briefly described refer principally to emigration from one British colony to another. The emigration from Hongkong to Honolulu of Chinese laborers under contract is forbidden by the Secretary of State for the Colonies. One reason for this prohibition is stated to be the suspicion and disfavor with which the English Government looks upon the contract labor system. Another is the failure of the Chinese Government to appoint a Minister Resident in Hawaii with full power to look after the interests of Chinese subjects.

The unrestricted emigration to Honolulu of Chinese not under contract is also forbidden. We have not been able to learn the reason nor the precise extent of this prohibition.

The careful manner in which this matter of emigration has been regulated reflects great credit upon the humane spirit of the British Government.

A GOOD WORD FOR MR. WILLIS.

The excitement attending the arrival and departure of the Corwin having subsided, we hope that our citizens will be fair and just towards Mr. Willis. His position is not one of his own creation. It was made by his master. He did not seek trouble but was ordered to make it. The sins of the principals are often visited on the heads of the agents. If his temper has not been altogether lovely in making his answers to questions regarding his use of force in restoring the ex-queen, it must be remembered that he was instructed to perform a difficult job. "Don't use force, but don't let them know that you won't use it." A nobleman said to the artist who was about to paint his portrait; "In painting my portrait paint that of my valet standing behind me, but so that he cannot be seen." Instructions are often difficult to execute.

Mr. Willis, knows, for he must read some books, that in no modern time has an envoy been sent to express good will towards a government and at the same time ordered peremptorily to compass, instigate and procure the destruction of that government. He knows, furthermore, that he never would have been ordered to do so if we had numbered fifty millions of people; that the "high sense of justice" which inspired his instructions was accompanied with an equally high and lively sense of superior strength. Mr. Willis is not responsible for all this. If he stands out in diplomatic history, as one of the parties to a queer and novel diplomatic escapade, he must thank his principal for it. His character and ours, as good Christians, are to be tested

in the future. It may occur to him that a Christian spirit and temper are not incompatible with true statesmanship. Still, he may feel like the darky preacher who made this reply to an inquiry: "I reckons I've broke all de commandments, but 'tink de Lord I keeps my religion," and, while he may cultivate for private use that which is the greatest of all—charity—he may feel that his public mission here will be to "get even" with us poor Hawaiian worms of the dust. The mothers in Honolulu, who, after the arrival of the Corwin, bent over their babes in prayer, anxiously inquiring if the guns of the Philadelphia and Adams were shotted for them, gratefully thank him that he ordered the Death Angel to touch, but not rest on their pillows. It is now in order that we cultivate charity and forgiveness.

FRANK S. PRATT DEAD.

He Passes Away Late Yesterday Afternoon.

F. S. Pratt, one of the best-known men in Honolulu, died yesterday afternoon at about 4 o'clock. Mr. Pratt has been ill for a long time, and his death has been expected for some days. The immediate cause of his death was dropsy.

Franklin Seaver Pratt was born November 1, 1829, in Boston, Mass., and was educated at the Franklin Institute. He came to this country in 1850 and remained here for a few months and then went to San Francisco, where he accepted a position in a mercantile firm. He remained on the Coast for several years, and then returned to this country. In 1864 Mr. Pratt married Miss Elizabeth Kekaanui Laanui, the daughter of a chief, who has ever since been his faithful companion and helper. At that time Mr. Pratt was connected with Mr. Luddington, in the merchandising business. He was afterward engaged in different capacities with Mr. C. A. Williams, until finally he assumed the agency of the Phoenix Guano Islands Company, which he held for seven or eight years. In the last named business Mr. Pratt made considerable money. After giving up this agency he made a trip home to visit his father and brother. When he returned he started the Waimanalo sugar plantation, in which he had an interest. During his connection with this plantation he had the steamer Waimanalo built, and went to the Coast to bring her down. When Mr. Pratt, after a great many vicissitudes, had placed the plantation on a firm basis he went, in 1881, to Olowalu, and took a share in that plantation. He stayed there about one year. This proved a very unsuccessful venture and Mr. Pratt lost nearly everything. Leaving Olowalu he came to Honolulu and engaged in the auctioneer business with Mr. J. Levey. It was while thus engaged that he was offered the office of Registrar of Public Accounts, which position he filled in a capable and satisfactory manner until he was appointed Consul-General at San Francisco, where he was succeeded by Mr. Charles Wilder when the Provisional Government came into power. During all of Mr. Pratt's long career in this country he had the confidence of the entire business community, and one of the old familiar landmarks has passed away. Mr. Pratt never had any children of his own. His father and mother died a short time ago. He has four sisters and one brother living, who reside in Boston. One of his sisters is the widow of C. Brewer, known here as C. Brewer the second.

On the passage from Newcastle, N. S. W., the schooner Bangor came across the American whaling bark Gayhead, eighteen months out from New Bedford. The whaler had a fuel cargo of sperm oil. Captain Gifford came on board the Bangor and remained there three hours. While he was about to sit down to dinner with Captain Aspe, a big whale was sighted, and the dinner was interrupted. In a few minutes Captain Gifford's and four other boats were off after the whale, which they succeeded in harpooning. The Gayhead was to go to Auckland, N. Z., to land her oil, and from there come to Honolulu, arriving here about next March.

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THE HISTORY OF MONARCHY.

(Continued from page 1.)

done, and immediately notified the representatives of the three powers concerned of the insult that had been offered them.

A meeting was held at his office between the foreign representatives on one side and himself and J. E. Bush on the other, at which the letters in question were read. The result was that Mr. Green resigned and compelled the resignation of his colleagues.

THE GREEN-CARTER MINISTRY.

Mr. Claus Spreckels, who arrived September 5, took an active part in these events and in the formation of the new Ministry, which consisted of W. L. Green, Minister of Foreign Affairs; H. A. P. Carter, Minister of the Interior; J. S. Walker, Minister of Finance; and W. N. Armstrong, Attorney-General.

The first act was to annul Moreno's commission and to send dispatches, which were telegraphed from San Francisco to Washington, London and Paris, disavowing the demands which he had sent. Moreno, however, proceeded on his journey and finally placed the Hawaiian youth, one in a military and two in a naval school in Italy.

THE KING'S TOUR AROUND THE WORLD.

The king immediately began to agitate his project of a trip around the world. As it was known he was corresponding with Moreno, it was arranged that Mr. C. H. Judd should accompany him as chamberlain, and Mr. W. N. Armstrong as Commissioner of Immigration. He was received with royal honors in Japan, Siam and Johore. On the king's arrival in Naples, Moreno made an audacious attempt to take possession of his majesty and disperse with his companions, but he met with more than his match in Mr. Armstrong. The royal party visited nearly all the capitals of Europe, where the King added a large number of decorations to his collection, and took particular note of military matters and court etiquette. An Austrian field battery, which took his eye afterwards, cost the country nearly \$20,000. During the king's absence, his sister (Mrs. Dominis), styled Liliuokalani, acted as regent. He returned to Honolulu October 29, 1881, where he had a magnificent reception—triumphal arches, torches blazing at noonday, and extravagant adulation of every description.

TRIUMPH OF GIBSON.

During the king's absence he had kept up a correspondence with his political workers at home, and, after his return, he produced a pamphlet in Hawaiian advocating a ten million loan. Gibson's paper had been filled with gross flattery of the king and of the natives, and had made the most of the smallpox epidemic of 1881 to excite the populace against the Ministry.

Just before the election of 1882 a pamphlet appeared containing a scathing exposure of his past career (especially in connection with the Mormon Church), backed by a mass of documentary evidence. Gibson's only reply was to point to his subsequent election by a large majority of the native voters of Honolulu. Only two other white men were elected on the islands that year. It was the first time that the race issue had superceded all other considerations with the native electorate.

(To be Continued.)

A Sample Letter.

The following letter is a fair sample of the many that are received at this office:

KAAHALOA, Jan. 6, 1893.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO.
GENTLEMEN: * * * * * We in the country admire the GAZETTE and ADVERTISER for the firm course they take, and the Provisional Government for their pluck and determination. I think it is the wish of most of the country never to return to monarchy. This present Government is admired and trusted.

Respectfully yours,

Brazilian Affairs.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27.—The American schooner Grace Andrews, commanded by Captain Andrews, has arrived from Brazil. Capt. Andrews tells a story of outrageous treatment by Peixoto's soldiers in Rio harbor.

Captain Andrews had started from his ship to the harbor in a small boat, and when within hailing distance of the shore hoisted the American flag, but the soldiers on shore shouted "If you don't stop we will shoot you," and fired several shots.

The captain ran the boat ashore and was arrested, together with three sailors, and placed in prison. They were then taken to Rio, and the Chief of Police put them in jail without any food. They managed to communicate with the American Consul and obtained their release.

The captain complained about the soldiers having hauled down the American flag on his small boat, but the Consul paid no attention to it. He claims that the facts of the situation at Rio are suppressed by the officials, and that the American press has incorrect news.

The Y. M. C. A. Review for the present month was issued yesterday. The paper is replete with interesting news pertaining to the organization. Mr. Walter C. Weedon contributes a lengthy New Year poem dedicated to the Y. M. C. A. Mr. W. A. Bowen's article on the bookkeeping class, under the auspices of the Association, concludes this number.

The American League is pushing matters pertaining to the celebration of the 17th.